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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/772,516	02/05/2004	Trent A. Shidaker	WUR 50907/US/2	5676
7590	07/20/2007		EXAMINER	
Patent Counsel Huntsman Polyurethanes 10003 Woodloch Forest Drive The Woodlands, TX 77380			COONEY, JOHN M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1711	
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			07/20/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/772,516	SHIDAKER ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
John m. Cooney	1711	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 May 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-22 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-16 and 19-22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____.

Applicant's arguments filed 5-3-07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-16 and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bodnar et al.(5,143,945).

Bodnar et al. discloses reaction systems useful in molded foam applications prepared from aromatic isocyanate materials, polyols of weights and functionalities inclusive of those claimed and being derived from the isocyanate reactant compounds defined by the claims, water and carboxylic acids as blowing agents, and other additives, auxiliaries, and reactants(see column 3 lines 14-37 & 60 et seq., column 4 lines 1-28 & 66 et seq., column 5 lines 39-45 & 66 et seq., column 6 lines 1-4 & 43-49, and the entire document).

Bodnar et al. differs from applicants' claims in that it is not particularly limited to applicants' recited selections of active hydrogen containing derived polyols of the equivalent weights as claimed. However, Bodnar et al. is clear in the particular suitability of the members, ammonia, ethylene diamine, trimethylol propane, and ethylene glycol, in forming the polyols of their invention, and the suitability of the

molecular weights and functionalities necessary to meet applicants' claimed hydroxyl equivalent values in forming the polyols of their invention. Accordingly, it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to have employed the suitably employable active hydrogen containing materials disclosed by Bodnar et al. within the preparations of Bodnar et al's own teaching for the purpose of providing their isocyanate reactive urethane forming effect in order to arrive at the products and processes of applicants' claims with the expectation of success in the absence of a showing of new or unexpected results. Motivation to operate within the teachings of Bodnar et al. for the purpose of imparting the indicated result intended effect is held to be properly established. It has long been held that where the general conditions of the claims are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimal or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233; *In re Reese* 129 USPQ 402 . Further, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been held to exist where the proportions of a reference are close enough to those of the claims to lead to an expectation of similar properties. *Titanium Metals v Banner* 227 USPQ 773. (**see also MPEP 2144.05 I**) Similarly, it has been held that discovering the optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272,205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Bodnar et al. further differs from applicants' claims in that it does not require the Index values of applicants' claims. However, Bodnar et al. (see column 8 lines 11-31) does indicate controls for operation of their invention in overlap with the ranges of values of applicants' claims. Bodnar et al. initially set forth requirement is that

"isocyanate component must be employed in excess" (i.e. Index values of greater than 1). Accordingly, it would have been obvious for one having ordinary skill in the art to have operated within the fully disclosed mixing ratios provided for by the teachings of Bodnar et al. in order to arrive at the mixing ratios provided for by applicants' claims as motivated by the desire to control isocyanurate linkage contents in the preparations formed in Bodnar et al. in order to arrive at the products and processes of applicants' claims with the expectation of success in the absence of a showing of new or unexpected results. Further, even if Bodnar et al. is seen to be limited by the disclosure of column 8 lines 28-31 examiner holds that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has been held to exist where the proportions of a reference are close enough to those of the claims to lead to an expectation of similar properties. *Titanium Metals v Banner* 227 USPQ 773. (see also MPEP 2144.05 I).

The claims are not limited by the recited transitional language "consisting of" because the claims are open by the introductory transitional language "A reaction system comprising". Further, the language "consisting of" only relates to and limits the "isocyanate-reactive foaming agent" to exclusion of additional "isocyanate-reactive foaming agents". Physical blowing agents such as the halocarbons of Bodnar et al. are not excluded by this claim language. None of claims 1-16, 19, 20 and 22 recite the foaming agents of the systems to be "foaming agents consisting solely of water, carboxylic acid, or mixtures thereof" so as to exclude any and all other foaming/blowing agents. Further, even with exclusion of other blowing agents, as in new claim 21, it is held that all disclosures of the prior art, including unpreferred or auxiliary embodiments

must be considered in determining obviousness. *In re Mills*, 176 USPQ; *In re Lamberti*, 192 USPQ 278; *In re Boe*, 148 USPQ 507, and it has been held that omission of an element with consequent loss of function is obvious. *In re Kuehl* 177 USPQ 250; *In re Wilson* 153 USPQ 740. Also, it has been held that omission of an element and its function in a combination where the remaining elements perform the same function as before involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Carlson*, 136 USPQ 184.

As to new claim 22, the range of yield to strain ratio values of this claim are seen to be associated with flexibility properties of the products realized. Control of flexibility is a property variable associated with control of NCO index values with lower indexes and reduced trimerization having the expected effect of reduced rigidity. In weighing the evidence of expected results with unexpected results associated with the full teachings of the prior art, it is held that distinction based on this claim property is not evident.

Applicants' arguments have been considered. However, rejection is maintained for the reasons set forth above. Though examiner does indicate differences between applicants' claims and the teachings of Bodnar et al., these deficiencies are remedied as indicated in the rejection above, and examiner maintains proper motivation to make the changes indicated in the rejection is set forth in the rejection.

Applicants' presented disclosures do not negate what is taught or fairly suggested by the teachings of the cited prior art. Bodnar et al. is directed towards polyurethane-polyisocyanurate foams and provides guidance for control of the indexes in amounts in excess of 1 for the purpose of controlling the urethane and isocyanurate

formation effects in the products realized. The cited reference identified in applicants' reply does not negate the teachings provided for by the full teaching of Bodnar et al.

Examiner maintains that exclusion of the elements as indicated within the rejection above would have been within the purview of the ordinary practitioner in the art for the reasons indicated in the rejection above. If economic and ecological concerns outweighed the desire for benefits to thermal conductivities of articles realized, then one would have been *prima facie* motivated to exclude these additional blowing agents from the preparations provided for by Bodnar et al.

Selection of the polyols from within the teachings of Bodnar et al. in order to arrive at the polyol selections of applicants' claims, as indicated in the rejection above, is maintained to be selectivity within the purview of the ordinary practitioner in the art.

Distinction based on the break to strain values of applicants' new claim 22 is maintained to be not made evident by the current evidence of record, and applicants have not factually established this to be a feature of applicants' invention that is not within the controls provided for by the full teachings of Bodnar et al.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

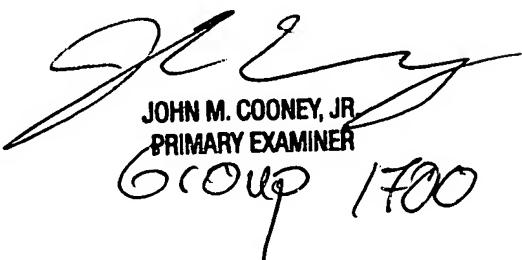
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Cooney whose telephone number is 571-272-1070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 9 to 6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck, can be reached on 571-272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



JOHN M. COONEY, JR.
PRIMARY EXAMINER
Group 1700